

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 222.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

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ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices,
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO. 222.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

As intelligent comment upon the great Presidential contest was impossible while the result was in doubt, **THE AMERICAN** has waited twenty-four hours, and will reach its readers that much behind the usual time.

At the present time the evidence appears conclusive that Mr. **BLAINE** is elected President of the United States. Every Northern State, except four, has voted for him beyond doubt, those four being New Jersey and Connecticut, which by very narrow pluralities, have gone for **CLEVELAND**; Indiana, whose result is uncertain, and New York. Mr. **BLAINE** has, therefore, 182 electors outside of New York, and 218, counting that State.

As to New York's result the facts at this writing simply are that the complete precinct returns of the whole State show over 1,000 majority for the Republican candidates. We assume this to be a correct and trustworthy report. It differs from the tabulations which are sent out by the Democratic newspapers, but it seems to us more worthy of credit than they, and it is difficult to see why, at least, it is not of equal value with them. Under the circumstances, therefore, we prefer the Republican view of the case. If later returns or the official compilation of the figures should show that we are mistaken, of course we shall yield, but until such time we regard Mr. **BLAINE** as President-elect.

THE returns of the elections of Congressmen are too scanty to enable us to define precisely the political complexion of the next House. The Republicans have made both gains and losses, but the former are by far the more numerous. The Democratic majority in the next House is reduced from 75 to about 20 or 25, while the Republican control of the Senate is assured for some years to come. No single defeat gives us more regret than that of Mr. **HENRY CABOT LODGE** in Massachusetts. The district contains a Republican and ex-Republican majority, and if the ex-Republicans had been true to their promise to confine the bolt to the Presidential ticket, Mr. **LODGE** would have been elected. As they warmed up to the canvass, however, they began to treat even the advocacy of Mr. **BLAINE**'s election as a disqualification. Colonel **HIGGINSON**, in the columns of *The Advertiser*, urged his friends to vote against Mr. **LODGE**, while that paper continued to favor Mr. **LODGE**'s election, and expresses its regret at his defeat. It was opposition like that of Colonel **HIGGINSON** that elected Mr. **LOVERING**, a **BUTLER** Democrat, to the seat. We hope he is satisfied with his share of the work, and that in the moments of sober second thought he will be

pleased to know that Mr. **LOVERING**, and not Mr. **LODGE**, sits in the House for Massachusetts.

AMONG the threats which preceded the election was the final loss of the Pacific States to the Republican party. Yet they are all in line, Nevada and California not excepted. Also the great centre of Republican strength was to be broken. Protection was to lose us Wisconsin, Michigan, and possibly Iowa and Illinois, as well as Indiana. There is doubt as to Indiana at this writing, but every other State of the great Northwest is in line. The growing districts of the country—those to which population and wealth are gravitating—are all Republican and Protectionist. The only real centre of disaffection is in New York city and the two small States in which its suburban population gathers. In the least American of our American cities there is a lack of sympathy with the most American of American parties. Here the Anglo-maniac seems to be a power, not only in the clubs, but in politics.

AMONG the chief surprises of the campaign we must count the manner and style of the canvass conducted by the ex-Republicans. These gentlemen modestly assured the country through their organs and other utterances that they were "the best people," the conscientious element in the Republican party. They invoked the attention of the country to their character, as men of light and leading, and as persons whose consciences lifted them above the vulgar motives and methods of partisan politics. In view of the high character borne by many in their ranks, there was some reason to hope that their canvass would be conducted on so high a level as to be a permanent gain to our political life. They might have played the part played by the old anti-slavery parties in the decade before the war, of counting a public protest against what they thought wrong of more value than a success at the polls. That a very different spirit animated them was shown first of all by their eagerness to make a great count of bolters. Instead of the old principle that "One and God make a majority," they avowed their conviction that the majority must be composed of themselves and the Democratic party. Instead of "standing up to be counted," they allowed themselves to be absorbed in the worst of American parties, with the certainty that even if victory were won, they would get little credit for it, and would be able to give but little shape to its results. Instead of acting as a moderator of the partisan bitterness of their new allies, they rather outran them in abusiveness

towards the Republican party as well as its candidates. Some of the worst frauds of the campaign originated with them. Their organs became the most unscrupulous apologists for vice, and some of the clergy who acted with them dragged their own good name through the mire, to the astonishment of the public. As time went on it became evident that "the best people" had sunk to the level of doing almost "anything to beat **BLAINE**." So far from elevating the tone of American politics by their united action, they have left that tone distinctly lower than it was before last June.

THE colored voters of the South received the usual admonition on the eve of the election. This time it was administered in Louisiana, that being the point at which the Democracy felt the greatest apprehension. As usual, a large and outrageous mob of black Republicans set upon a small, unoffending and peace-loving body of Democrats, fired shots which killed nobody, and received in return a fire which left a dozen of the number dead or dying. It was the old story of the wolf defending itself under strong and intolerable provocation, from the ravening sheep, whom he had to kill in self-defence. We should think that the Southern people would begin to find it impossible to send us such incredible narratives. But a complete want of humor is a weak point in the Southern character, and always was.

IT was the height of folly for Mr. **BEECHER** to appeal to the adulterous element in New York to vote for Mr. **CLEVELAND**. It was ruin to every kind of respect for the great preacher as a man and a clergyman. But, in a political sense, it was probably a shrewd movement. There is a large percentage of men in every community who are violators of the moral law of chastity. If there were not it would be impossible for the great army of abandoned women—victims in the first instance of just such men—to make their wretched livelihood. In no quarter is the number of impure men and women so great as in a great seaport. The voters of this class very naturally resented the criticisms to which Mr. **CLEVELAND** was subjected. No vice is more sensitive to social rebuke, and the sensitiveness easily becomes fierce resentment. It is only a fine conscience that responds to NATHAN's "Thou art the man!" Those who had sinned with Mr. **CLEVELAND** must have felt the censures directed against themselves, and many of them probably voted for him for that very reason. Some did not, because his whining letter to Mr. **BEECHER** robbed them of all respect for him, even as a sinner.

THE extent of the ex-Republican bolt from Mr. BLAINE was alleged to be overwhelming. It was not found to be so on election day. It gave Mr. CLEVELAND a large vote in New York, Boston and Brooklyn and in some suburban districts around those cities. It secured to his candidacy a large amount of monetary support, which otherwise would have gone to the Republicans. But unless it changed New York—still in doubt at this writing—it did not reverse the result in a single State. Even Massachusetts holds her place in the Republican line, in spite of the defection of Beacon street and of the young lawyers who thought that nobody but a lawyer was fit to be President. In Boston, as elsewhere, the bolt proved noisy rather than effective. If, indeed, the votes of this faction had been counted according to their own estimate of their worth and weight, things would have gone ill with Mr. BLAINE. He would have lost Massachusetts by several millions. Fortunately these "best people" count on the numerical basis established for mankind by their Maker, which comes to a very different result.

NEXT to the Republican bolt the marked feature of the campaign was the Irish rally to the support of the Republican ticket. This had a marked effect everywhere, and was not an accidental or transitory circumstance. The Irish Independents have gravitated to their proper place, and they mean to stay where they are. They have put up with the mingled "kicks and half-pence" of the Democratic party long enough, and they mean to make themselves at home in a party which is in hearty and aggressive sympathy with their views on Protection. In the trying hours of the recent election they were most active in behalf of the Republican ticket, and made their weight felt in New York and Brooklyn, as they already had done in Maine and Ohio,

"The Democrats are well supplied with money" is a statement which has been made in many directions during the campaign, especially within the last few weeks. It seems to be well founded. Where did they get so good a supply? In these dull times no great sums could be raised from many people in this country, as the Republicans well know, for their treasury has been drained from first to last, and they have barely been able to raise enough for the most routine work.

Where did these supplies of Democratic money come from, then? People are slow to believe that British gold has been collected and sent over here to influence our election, but is it not true that it has been thus collected and sent? It would be very natural, for the English manufacturers want to flood our markets with their goods, and a reduction of the tariff, such as the MORRISON bill proposed, would be well worth paying a high price for. When the MORRISON bill was knocked in the head the London *Telegraph* estimated that it prevented the exporters of England from sending a hundred millions of dollars' worth of goods into this country.

Since it would be so natural for the Eng-

lish moneyed interests to raise funds to secure a result which would be so valuable to them, and which, as they take no pains to conceal, they so badly want to have accomplished, we are bound to listen to some testimony on the subject, which goes to show that English money has been sent here, during the present campaign, to help the Democratic candidate. Hon. NEAL Dow, of Maine, in a letter published a few days ago, stated that he had the information directly from a well-known manufacturer in Maine, formerly an English citizen, that he, the manufacturer, during a recent visit in England, saw subscriptions being made and the money paid over for use in the political campaign in this country. Mr. FREDERICK JOHNSON, a respectable and trustworthy citizen of Manchester, N. H., in a letter to ex-Governor P. C. CHENEY, of that State, dated October 27th, says he has recently returned from England and that he there learned of subscriptions being made to aid the Democratic campaign in this country. "One business man assured me that he had subscribed £25 toward aiding the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, and another stated that he had paid £5 for the same cause." Hon. TITUS SHEARD, of Little Falls, N. Y., ex-Speaker of the Assembly of that State, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, says that a friend of his was some time ago told in Bradford, England, by a business man, that \$350,000 had been raised there, in 1880, to aid the election of General HANCOCK, and that if the manufacturers of Bradford were but sure of securing the choice of a Free Trade President they could and would readily give a million dollars to the fund for that result.

This is testimony, we say, that cannot be disregarded. The witnesses speak specifically, naming times, places, persons and amounts. If the English manufacturers have been thus putting up cash no wonder the Democratic treasury has been kept supplied.

PENNSYLVANIA's vote is phenomenal. Except in the case of General Grant, in 1872, when, after defeat became evident, the Democrats fell away from Greeley by tens of thousands, no candidate for President has ever had in this State so enormous a majority. Whether Mr. Blaine be elected or defeated by the vote of other States, this vote standing alone is a great tribute to him. He well may be proud of it. This support of his native State comes to him a free offering of free men. Making up this enormous majority, the Republican party has voted without compulsion, without "boss-ship," without strain or stress. Its declaration of political faith and party adhesion it has made willingly and with all its heart.

Apart from the enormous majority on the national ticket, there is a Republican gain of four Congressmen, and the delegation, now 20 to 8, would have been 21 to 7 but for the special weakness of the candidate named in one of the usually sure Republican districts. In the Legislature the Republican majority is overwhelming. In the Senate 31 out of 50 are Republicans, and in the House about 135 or 140 out of 201. The majority on joint ballot is thus from 80 to 90, and the election of a Senator of the United States in Mr.

Cameron's place is made so secure that the Democrats are less than one-third of the whole number who will choose him.

Outside of these results there are some others remarkable. In so strong a Democratic county as Northampton Judge Reeder, the Republican candidate for President Judge, has beaten the Democratic candidate, Judge Meyers, by nearly 1100. In Cumberland county, always firmly Democratic, the Republican candidate for Judge, Mr. Sadler, has beaten the Democratic candidate, Judge Herman, by over 1000. In Luzerne county Mr. Coxe, Dem., who was elected State Senator in 1882 by a majority of a 1000, will give way now to Mr. Williams, Rep., who has nearly as great a majority now as Mr. Coxe had. In Bedford, Fayette, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Westmoreland and others of the coal and iron counties, in which there are many workingmen of Irish nativity, extraordinary gains appear in members of the Legislature, county officers, Congressional vote and Presidential vote. The Democratic strength was evidently scarcely drawn upon, and the party found itself incapable of any vigorous effort.

With 75,000 majority in a Presidential year, the Republicans of Pennsylvania place their State as a great rock in the sea of political affairs. The surges may beat against it, but no common tide or ordinary storm of change will shake it. Looking forward to the revelations of time, Pennsylvania, so unified and homogeneous, may face all opposition with a calm and serene courage.

HE who threatens to affect the Presidential result now by force and violence is a cowardly assassin of public order and deserves no more consideration than a snake. Whatever the people have voted will stand. There is no need and no occasion for talk of violent methods to procure an honest declaration of the result.

What is notable about the fellows who now have this bluster on their lips is that none of them are men who fought when fighting was on hand. They are, therefore, not to be feared, except as they may foment passion and excite trouble. This no doubt is their purpose. They do not intend to incur danger themselves, but they wish to push other people into it by their loud talk.

GOVERNOR CURTIN has pulled through in his enormously Democratic district by only a slender majority. He must have been heavily cut by Democrats in all directions, for he received some Republican aid in Centre county, where he lives, and probably elsewhere. On the whole it was a curious performance.

THE commission appointed to investigate our trade relations with the parts of this continent which lie south of us, are to visit each of the fifteen Spanish republics of Central South America, besides Brazil, in order to judge of the openings they present for commerce with us. We have no doubt they will receive a most cordial welcome, and will be given every facility for prosecuting their inquiries. The people of South America do not see much of the people of the United States. But they have a family interest in the big brother whose family outnumbers

all the rest of the continent, and whose strength is the guardian of its safety from European encroachment. But we confess that we prefer Mr. BLAINE's way of approaching these southern people to that which this commission represent. It is not a very lofty attitude that we take in assuming that trade is the only interest we have in common with these neighbors, or that we need to cultivate. It is unfortunate, if not immoral, to reduce the relations between States to the trade level. The old Hebrew prophets said this was the reason of the overthrow of the trading cities on the Syrian coast, and they called those cities "harlots" for that very reason. Trade should come as an incidental result of a State system of the Western continent—a State system based on the mutual recognition of existing boundary lines and on the maintenance of peace by friendly arbitration. That was Mr. BLAINE's idea in proposing a congress of these nationalities. He has revived it in some of his recent speeches. Under his administration, in spite of the obstacles which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has thrown in the way, the plan will be carried out.

THE German election has resulted in the choice of a Reichstag of the usual piebald sort. Although fifty-four constituencies will have to vote a second time, it is certain already that no party will have a majority. The supporters of Prince BISMARCK, however, are made up of several parties—the Conservatives (37), the Centre (62), the Imperialists (16), and the National Liberals (30)—who will have a working majority so long as they find it possible to co-operate. But to hold the Catholics of the Centre in co-operation with his other friends will require of Prince BISMARCK further concessions to the Roman Catholic Church.

A bad sign of the election is the show of strength in the cities for the social Democratic party. It was hoped that the last general election indicated a final decline in the hold this party has on the working classes. It now shows its head again and finds reason for rejoicing in the large vote cast for its candidates.

THE new Norwegian Ministry is proving somewhat of a disappointment to its Radical supporters. Herr Sverdrup makes the discovery that a man in power must take moderate views of policy. Since the present King came to the throne the Radicals never have had the discipline which comes with responsibility. As a consequence, they have taken up some wild notions, which the Ministry find quite impracticable. The ultras of their own party denounce the Ministry as having betrayed their friends. Herr Bjornson, who divides his energy between good literature, bad theology and doubtful politics, is especially vehement in denouncing Herr Sverdrup.

MR. KEAY, who did such good service in exposing the secret causes and false pretences of the war on ARABI BEY, has been visiting India to ascertain the condition of the country and the attitude of its people toward English rule. He sees in India an

agricultural country plunged in a depth of poverty and distress, of which Europeans hardly can conceive. And he finds that the Hindoos, while trying to think well of the English nation, are coming to hate the Englishmen who rule them, with a deepening and not unjustifiable hatred. He says the changed conditions of life in India have helped to this by making English rule more alien than it was even thirty years ago. At that time the Anglo-Indian was usually a person of good family, in which the interest in India was one of its traditions. He took the part of the native against English residents whenever the latter encroached on native rights or insulted native feelings. He was so shut in to his district in the age before railroads and telegraphs that he naturally made it the centre of his thoughts and his ambitions. As English women did not care to share his isolation, he generally was unmarried, though he sometimes found a wife among the natives. In many cases he spent his whole life in India without a wish to return to England. But this half-Indian Englishman is a thing of the past. Under the system of appointment by competitive examination, few members of the upper classes obtain appointment. The successful competitors too often are eager for such social recognition as resident Englishmen can confer. To secure this they abandon the old attitude of guardianship of native interests and sensibilities, and adopt all the prejudices of the English residents. They are more frequently married men with English wives, for the establishment of rapid communication with India makes residence there less of a privation to women. And in India as elsewhere women imbibe more easily and reflect more strongly than men the prejudices which sunder races and classes. The Queen would find India more satisfied if fewer of her own countrywomen lived there, or if they were capable of rising above the feeling that Hindoos are a kind of wild beasts. As it is, even Hindoos of Christian creed, of European dress and manners, of English culture and holding high offices under the government are treated as "niggers," who must be invited to official banquets, but who may not dine in a public room at any hotel, and who may be expelled from the first or second-class cars on any railroad train to make room for Englishmen.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

There is no country of Europe which possesses so little claim naturally to the attention and sympathy of the American people as Russia. There is none that has acquired so great a claim. Our political, ethnological, linguistic and religious traditions run in channels as different as possible from hers. We have hardly any Slavs in our miscellaneous population, the Bohemians of Wisconsin and Minnesota being our only citizens of this great stem. Our Protestant sectarianism, with its restless progressivism and ever-shifting panorama, stands in the strongest contrast to the ossified orthodoxy of the Greek Church and the petrified orthodoxy of the

old Dissenters. Our language contains hardly a word of Slavonic origin, the only one that occurs to us being *slave*. Our free republican institutions are the very antithesis of the Czar's despotic and unchecked rule. NAPOLEON emphasized the contrast when he predicted that Europe would become either Cossack or Republican. We have this in common with the Russian Government, that we both have rid ourselves of compromise and inconsistency, and have worked out an idea to its logical consequence.

In spite of the wide contrast, or perhaps by reason of it, America and Russia have acquired a feeling of mutual friendliness more close than either country possesses with any other of the world. The solid and pronounced friendship of Russia for our country during the war of the rebellion was the brightest and most cheering spot in our diplomatic relations with Europe. There is strong reason for believing that the Russian fleet which lay off our coast through the most critical period of the war came under orders to place itself under the orders of the Washington Government in case the recognition of the South by France and England should make its assistance desirable. And at the close of the war Russia broke one of the most firmly established of her governmental traditions in our favor. Neversince the days of the mad Ivan Basilivitch had the Czar voluntarily given up any portion of his territories to another rule. Alaska was not an outlying and isolated region, for it joined close to Siberia. Yet it was transferred to our flag for a merely nominal sum, and from no other motive than the desire of Alexander II. to seal the friendship between the two nations.

It is right and natural that Americans should feel a lively interest in the fortunes of this stanch friend. Our means of knowing what is going on in Russia is none of the best. The accounts which reach us are generally infiltrated through the unfriendly medium of Western Europe. It is therefore the more welcome to hear directly from a Russian as to the state of affairs in his native country as we have been privileged to do very recently.

The picture of Russia's recent history is one of light and shade. The Nihilist element, though of immense importance to the government, is one that counts for little in the welfare and the opinions of the people at large. It is the product of an alien and irreligious education, imparted by professors imported from Western Europe, to a small class of the wealthier Russians. That training is not balanced, as in other countries, by the influence of a Christian atmosphere diffused by the Church. In Russia the Church is torpid, if not moribund, as an intellectual influence. It has lost all hold on educated public opinion. It celebrates rites, builds churches, and goes through all the forms of Church life. But it does nothing to meet the yearnings of the nineteenth century for a broader view of human destiny than was possible to the theologians of the middle ages. As a consequence nothing but

repression is used to meet the negative tendencies dominant among the educated Russians. Count TOLSTOY, the brilliant but unpractical minister of education, looks indeed to the influence of a sound classical training as likely to counteract the shallow tendencies of the materialistic and atheistic movement. To effect this he has imposed on the intermediate schools a standard of classic teaching so high as to compel many of them to cease their work. Even Count TOLSTOY, and his colleague Professor POBEDENESOF, seem to place no reliance on the church. Their other weapon is repression of any literature they think dangerous in tendency. The Moscow *Annals*, which held a place only to be compared with the *Revue de Deux Monde*, in France, has been compelled to cease by the severity of the new censorship. A list of books, some of them of altogether innocent tendency, such as ADAM SMITH's "Wealth of Nations," has been placed on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* of the government. As the effect will be to secure every such book an extensive circulation in secret, it is to be regretted that the majority of these books are not as wholesome reading as that we have named.

While the present administration of the government is reactionary in educational and relative matters, it is also peaceful in its disposition toward Western Europe. Thanks to M. GIERS, the feeling toward Germany is now friendly in a high degree. Yet the army and navy were never more efficient than at the present moment, nor the interest of the people in foreign affairs more vigorous. There is still great irritation with reference to the surrender of Russian interests in the Balkan by the Treaty of Berlin. Count SCHOUVALOFF, the author of that agreement, is popularly regarded as a traitor to his country, and dare not show himself on the streets of the capital. The feeling is the more intense because Austrian influence has come to outweigh that of Russia in each of the three independent states which were carved out of Northern Turkey. As regards Bulgaria at least, the Russians have themselves to thank for this. It was their foolish proscription of the progressive or "American" party in Bulgaria, which gave Austria-Hungary her opportunity. The Hapsburgs hate progressive parties as much as do the Romanoffs, but they are more politic in their dealings with them.

In material progress Russia is making great advances, thanks to the increase in the duties imposed by the tariff. The balance of trade is in favor of the Empire once more, and the home manufacturer is taking full possession of the home market thus secured to him. The petroleum deposits of the Caucasus region are becoming of commercial importance. The coal beds of Russia, which far exceed those of all the rest of the Continent, have been unduly neglected, but workings are extending. By a great railroad southward Persia is about to be annexed commercially to the Empire. The somewhat risky experiment of taking all the railroads into the hands of the government finds an

advocate with the present Secretary of the Interior. It is not in this direction that Russia needs to move, but in that of giving a larger scope to individual enterprise and private initiative. Her first step should be the abolition of the common tenure of land, which was retained by the ukase of emancipation of 1862.

The present administration of the government has faults of a tendency to reaction. It is Tory, not Liberal. But it has the merit of being thoroughly national. It aims at progress on the lines indicated by Russian history and at the emancipation of the country from the alien traditions in government and in culture introduced last century by Frenchified Czars.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

A remarkable movement is going forward in Japan, which gives a prospect of the adoption of Christianity as the religion of the country. When the Japanese first came into larger contact with Europeans and began to adopt many things from Western civilization, the matter of Western religion was mooted. But the fact that so many people in Europe and America lived even below the standard of Buddhist morality, while in Japan public opinion maintains the whole population on that level, scorned to deter them. They did not perceive the truth that while an omnipotent Mrs. Grundy may make every one conform to a low standard, something more than her power is required to lift people to the level of the Sermon in the Mount. In Japan there is no liberty to depart from the moral canons of Buddha and Confucius. The obedience the Christian religion demands is free, voluntary and instructive.

A longer and more careful observation of all the facts is leading the best minds among the Japanese to reconsider their judgment. The lives led by Christian missionaries and by consistent members of Christian churches they perceive to be something higher and better than the life prescribed to the priests of Shintoism or Buddhism. They see that while Christianity cannot compel men to live soberly, righteously and godly, it enables those who are willing to do so as does no other form of faith.

Besides this, the Japanese perceive that they have been transferring the fruits of our civilization to their country, in adopting Western methods, appliances and the like, but have been leaving the roots at home in neglecting the Christian religion. They are coming to see that the idea a people has of God is, as Vico says, both the initiative and the conservative force in its civilization. As a matter of wise policy, many among them who have imbibed agnostic views from Western teachers express the hope that the next generation will take up, not with these ideas, but with Christianity. "They tell us," says a young Japanese, "that we must have faith. Our country needs this of us. But they themselves believe no more than does HERBERT SPENCER." One of these agnostic supporters of Christianity in Japan is Mr. FOKUGAWA, the head of the great school from which have graduated so

many eminent civil servants of the Japanese Government. A few years ago he was engaged in an anti-Christian propaganda in behalf of Buddhism. Even now he professes to have attained no personal conviction as to the truth of the Christian revelation. But he raises his voice for the adoption of Christianity, and as no other private man in Japan exerts so great a personal influence, there is reason to believe that his declarations will carry weight.

The growing influence in favor of Christianity is seen in public affairs. By an imperial decree the official Shinto and Buddhist priesthood has been disestablished, and all religions thus reduced to the same footing. Some of the local governments have taken steps to suppress the public brothel, whose sanction by the government has been a moral disgrace to the country. They will not expel the women now occupying these licensed haunts of vice, but they will allow of no fresh accessions to their number. This is one of the points at which Japanese opinion needs to be elevated far above its present level. The sense of modesty and the belief in chastity as a force which binds communities together, are as yet hardly developed. But Christian influence is telling on the country.

Of the 25,000,000 of Japanese hardly more than 80,000 profess Christianity. But the number has increased rapidly of late years, and probably would grow more rapidly if the missionaries fished with a net and not with a hook and line.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

This biography of Bayard Taylor,* made up chiefly from his letters, is a very satisfactory piece of literary work. It will not need to be done over, either as a whole or in part. Nothing is withheld that is proper for publication; the very open and sincere and manly life which it records is spread before the reader with all the candor and simplicity which the poet himself would have wished. He was, indeed, an open man. He did not proclaim himself as an egotist, or display himself as a vain man, but he was always justly self-assertive and robustly firm in facing his fellows.

Bayard Taylor was born in the village of Kennet Square, in southern Chester county, January 11, 1825. The village lies in the midst of a rich and prosperous community of farmers. The traveler who visits the region for the first time is at once impressed by the air of solid comfort which prevails, and by the signs of an old, long-settled region. The gently rolling land is occasionally interrupted by steep hills and low-lying valleys, but for the most part the eye travels over cultivated fields and patches of woodland, various in leaf and form. The oak and chestnut and cedar flourish in large, rich growth; the box forgets its stunted life; and there are the tulip tree and magnolia, while hedges of osage-orange run by the side of the road. The northern and southern climes meet on common ground; and if one comes from the north he is reminded that nature has kinder moods than he has been wont to know." As the poet himself has sung:

Here the hawthorn blossoms, the breeze is blithe
in the orchards,
Winds from the Chesapeake dull the sharper edge
of the winters,
Letting the cypress live, and the mounded box,
and the holly;

Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor. Edited by
Marie Hansen Taylor and Horace E. Scudder.
Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin &
Co., 1884.

Here the chestnuts fall and the cheeks of the peaches are crimson,
Ivy clings to the wall, and sheltered fattens the fig-tree.
North and South are as one in the blended growth of the region,
One in the temper of man, and ancient, inherited fancies.

And Whittier, in his poem, "The Golden Wedding of Cedarcroft," has sung in the same strain:

Again before me with your names, fair Chester's landscape comes,
Its meadows, woods and ample barns, and quaint stone-builted homes.
The smooth shorn vales, the wheaten slopes, the boscage green and soft,
Of which their poet sings so well from towered Cedarcroft.

It was from these natural surroundings, and from a society which is devoted to the betterment of the world, but fixed in its views as to the lines upon which reform must move, disposed to the formation of an ideal standard, but not inclined to seek it far in the empyrean—a society at once cultivated and conservative, progressive and steady—that Taylor sprang. He celebrates his origin in many of his lines. He loved his native home, and yet more than once it chafed him. In "Home Pastoral," from which we have quoted above, he has line after line that expresses the mingled feelings with which he found himself regarding the country and the people from which he drew his springs of life.

The features of Taylor's public career were the bold and brilliant stroke which gave him fame and set him on the way to fortune in early life,—his trip through Europe on foot; then his enterprising trips in all directions as a descriptive tourist; and then his work, conscientious, aspiring and elevating, as a poet; and finally the well matured though briefly shown development of his capacities in the public service. Of these last he had a just pride, and had he lived he would have shown how sound and vigorous they were. But in his work as an author it was his poetry that he cared for. He regarded his travels and his books about them only as a "pot-boiling" business, which he had been obliged to undertake because a poet's fame grew slowly, and the reward of poetry was nothing very substantial. In many of his letters in these volumes will be found the expression of his irritation at being compelled to appear before the world as a traveler, and not as poet, and he could not enjoy the well-meant, but as he thought shallow, compliments of those who praised his achievements or his books in the field of travel. To him such praise only proved that the bearer of it had failed to comprehend him, and did not measure at all the breadth and depth of his genius.

As to this it may be said that his poetry is of two sorts. One of these is that which is simple and genuine—the natural outcome of his gift of song. This includes a great part of his shorter pieces, the hexameters in "Home Lyrics," the Pennsylvania ballads ("John Reed," "The Old Pennsylvania Farmer," etc.), many of the touching poems in "The Poet's Journal" and some of his poems of travel. All these are the direct and spontaneous manifestations of his genius. They have a definite root in a vital seed. They are distinguished from his more ambitious works—"Lars," "Prince Deukalion," "The Picture of St. John" and the translation of "Faust." All these latter are the outcome of aspiration and scholarship; they signify the growth of the man and the unfolding of his mind, but they are rather exercises and efforts by which he grew and unfolded than the characteristic and simple expressions of his poetic soul. It may be taken for granted that they will not win him his permanent fame. Amongst scholars, no doubt, the translation of "Faust" will always be prized and preserved, but after all

it is only the proof that Taylor's mind was complementary to the mind of Goethe, that the poet whose words were English was one in spirit with him who sang in German. It is not an original song, it is the rendering of another's original. To his simpler, less ambitious, but more characteristic pieces, we shall have to come, after all, and fortunately there are enough of these to maintain his fame.

Of the personal and private side of his career these volumes tell all there is to be told. They are edited with the utmost of grace and good judgment, and Mrs. Taylor shows her tender loyalty to the memory of her husband by printing at length his correspondence with Mary Agnew, the love of his youth, the inspiration of his early work, and the sadly lost wife, whom he mourns for in some of his most touching lines. It may be said of the letters that from the first to last they show the writer honorably. None are mean, or false, or scandalous. They give the impression of a manly honest character. But of them all, the letters to Mary Agnew are perhaps the most beautiful and most touching. In them the ardent and warm but pure and serene nature of the poet is poured out. The editors did right to print them; they ought never to have omitted them; to read the "Poet's Journal" by their light is a chapter of human experience and that lifts the wayfarer above ignoble things.

Two such volumes as these are a rare and precious addition to the literature of the region which Bayard Taylor represented, and whose scenes and characteristics furnished the most vital inspiration of his genius. Our literature of Pennsylvania is yet scanty compared with that of the East, but from the example of Bayard Taylor's work a new and rich growth should come.

H. M. J.

A PLEA FOR PORTRAITURE.

In a recent letter to THE AMERICAN Mrs. E. Robins Pennell describes a collection of interesting and important portraits on exhibition in London, giving in historic sequence a series of likenesses illustrating the rise and progress of certain arts and industries in that city during the course of several centuries. Biography is the most impressive and significant form of historic statement, and portraiture is biography made patent. To see and study the faces of men who have made the conditions handed down from generation to generation to learn a lesson as to the meaning of their work not to be obtained by any other research. Knowledge of a man's character and personal form, as expressed in his countenance, affords a clearer comprehension of his career; a conception of what he was helps to a just understanding of what he did. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," saith the Book of Proverbs. Conversely, it may with all reverence be said that the countenance of a friend sharpeneth the man who regards it with interested attention; and he is our friend who leaves to us an inheritance in his labors.

Mrs. Pennell, in the letter referred to, regrets that American art is still in so callow a state that it would be impossible to bring such a collection of portraits together here. True, we have had competent artists since the days of Stuart and Copley, but the painters have been in advance of the public, and there never has been and is not now in the community at large any general appreciation of the importance and value of portraiture to the country and the people. The demand for likenesses incited by family affection and by personal friendship has been satisfied by the productions of the camera, and although there has been of late years a better request for painted and modeled portraits, yet these are wanted only as family possessions, and the worth of por-

traiture in conserving the best interests of the commonwealth is not at all understood or appreciated. Some of our States and municipalities have scattering series of portraits of a casual character, but these include only the Governors, local officials or political leaders. Of the men who made the country, we have no public record whatever, save in print. The founders of our fortunes, the great workers who established our industries, developed the natural resources of the land, built up our manufactures, extended our commerce and wrought out our transportation system,—of these men we know only what type can tell us. In England and the older countries of Europe there are ancient mercantile and industrial guilds and associations, whose existence dates back to the dawn of history. To these ancient societies the world is indebted for some of the finest portraits extant, and the incidental service rendered in preserving the lineaments of their venerable burghers, staplers and craft-masters of early times is the best work the guilds have accomplished.

In America we have nothing that corresponds closely enough with these bodies to fill this desirable office, and some special provision is needed to meet the requirements of the case, if we are ever to have a portraiture record of the masters who mould our national life and character.

To cite a special instance illustrating the whole matter, it is not necessary to go beyond the precincts of Philadelphia, nor further back than the current year. Within this period the small circle of Philadelphia's bankers has been broken by death, and three distinguished members have been called away, William L. Schaffer, of the Guaranty National Bank; Edwin M. Lewis, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and James L. Claghorn, of the Commercial National Bank. These men have borne an important part in the history of the city, and of the country. For example, when Secretary Chase had exhausted the resources of the Treasury, not knowing how to meet instant necessities, he appealed, almost in despair, to the banks of the country for aid. It was one of the most anxious moments of the war, the while that the whole Administration in Washington stood doubtfully awaiting the reply. It was Philadelphia that flashed back that reply within an hour after the banks opened—and the crisis was over. It was Philadelphia that telegraphed to hesitating New York and questioning Boston: "We have subscribed five millions!" and the five millions was made twenty before 3 o'clock.

It was these men, who have gone to their account within the year, with their fellows, some of whom preceded them, and a few of whom still remain; it was these men who, partly on their own responsibility at that critical moment, took the initiative, decided one of the most momentous issues of that day of trial, and committed the banks of the country to the support of the government. Their portraits should be handed down to the bankers of future generations. There is no body corporate or affiliated to see this good work done, the Clearing House Association being hardly likely to undertake such a responsibility, and consequently it has not been done and probably will not be done; and yet at how small a cost an invaluable possession could be provided for those who come after us, were we only alive to the importance of giving to portraiture the timely attention which it deserves.

FERGUS' ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SERIES.

The thoughtful care of a single individual may sometimes rescue from oblivion much of history, or of the materials of which history is made. The city of Chicago, whose

rapid growth and engrossing business would seem to leave neither time nor opportunity to note what has gone before, is fortunate in the possession of a citizen whose zeal to preserve the records of the past has yielded results which older citizens might envy. Forty-five years ago there came to the little settlement which clustered about the frontier Fort Dearborn a canny Scot who had learned the printing trade in Glasgow. Not long after the settlement became a city, the young printer was employed by the municipal authorities to put in type its first laws and ordinances, and of his own motion added a few pages, containing some 250 pages, which formed its first "Business Directory." And from that time to this, Robert Fergus has himself been the best of directorys for both the earlier and the later times of Chicago.

Eight years ago he began the publication of "Fergus' Historical Series," relating to Chicago and Illinois, which now comprise twenty-seven numbers. Each is a pamphlet of upwards of a hundred pages, containing one or more articles concerning the city or the State. The initial number had an interesting origin. In 1840 a young lawyer read a lecture before the Chicago Lyceum entitled "The Annals of Chicago," which sketched the early history of the region, dwelt feelingly upon the panic of 1837, and, notwithstanding the ruin caused by that convulsion, prophesied the future greatness of the then forlorn prairie town. A committee of grateful citizens requested that it might be published and a small edition was printed by Mr. Fergus. One copy was sent by the lecturer to General George P. Morris, of the *New York Mirror*, with a note on the title page asking his acceptance of the little work from one of his correspondents. This very pamphlet, in the course of time, found its way to the West again and was stitched into a bound volume in the State Library of Wisconsin. Here Mr. Fergus discovered it, more than thirty years after the delivery of the lecture to which he had himself listened. No copy was supposed to be in existence, and even an advertisement by the British Museum had failed to reveal one. It was resolved to reprint it. Correspondence with the author, who had not waited for the realization of his prophetic vision, but had returned to his native Vermont the year following his literary effort, procured from him a new and happy introduction. Enriched by this and other comments and notes, these "Annals of Chicago" were republished in convenient form for general perusal, and became again a pioneer in the local history of the West.

Next followed a reprint of "Fergus' Directory of Chicago for 1839," with additional names of early residents, the poll list of the first election held in the city of Chicago (Tuesday, May 2, 1837); the purchasers and prices of lots at the sale made by the United States of Fort Dearborn addition, once the parade ground and garden of the old fort, now the heart of the business quarter of the city; and lists of city and county officials, together with brief historical sketch. Chief Justice John Dean Caton, long the honored head of the Supreme Court of Illinois, had paid much attention to the history of the Illinois Indians, and of the Pottawatomies whose hunting grounds were the Chicago marshes, and had gathered many incidents concerning the tragedy of the destruction of the last remnant of a tribe, which gave the name of "Starved Rock" to the bold cliff by the Illinois river on which once stood the French Fort St. Louis. Occasional papers by him upon these topics, as well as a scientific discussion of "The Origin of the Prairies," were collected by Mr. Fergus and formed a third number of his series. There followed a well-written account of the movement for the "Legal-

ization of Slavery in Illinois," prepared by one of those who fought on the side of freedom in that memorable contest, under the lead of Edward Coles, the second Governor of the State, afterward for many years an honored citizen of Philadelphia. The interest aroused by these successive publications soon justified the preparation of a number of biographical sketches of early settlers of Chicago which filled two small volumes. Then came in quick succession papers relating to the fierce anti-slavery contest which the name of Lovejoy recalls; reminiscences of the more prominent pioneer citizens of the State; accounts of the noted Indian chiefs who once held sway in Northern Illinois, and whose names are associated with the Chicago massacre or the Black Hawk war; records and mementoes of the French occupation of the Illinois Territory, which was once a part of New France and sent more than one expedition of trained soldiers and savage warriors to attack the British colonists in Pennsylvania; descriptions of the early society of Illinois and the beginnings of its religious history; recollections of the Illinois Bar and of "Lincoln and Douglas;" the proceedings of the once famous "Chicago River and Harbor Convention;" Congressional reminiscences by men whose districts once embraced half the State, and the like.

Another feature of Mr. Fergus' painstaking labors has been the selection and reprinting of the more interesting accounts published by visitors to Illinois years ago. In this way Charles Fenno Hoffman, whose recent death in the asylum at Harrisburg recalls the brilliant promise of his earlier days, has told again the story of his "Winter in the West" in 1833-4, when he hunted wolves in what is now the most thickly settled division of Chicago, and rode races with the officers of the garrison on the ice of Chicago river. And Harriet Martineau has recounted once more the prairie drives, the prairie flowers and the frontier parties, which she enjoyed in 1836, in what is now Chicago. These various articles, many of them preserved only in newspaper columns, or in works out of print, made more valuable by judicious annotations and comments, have been brought together with great care and little reward, into this series, which must one day be of untold value to the people of Chicago and Illinois. Of the labor and time which this has involved only the true antiquarian can rightly judge. And only such a one, too, can appreciate the intense pleasure with which this unwearied searcher has now and again saved from destruction some treasure of the past. But lately some closely-written pages in a mass of material about to be reduced to pulp in a paper-mill in southern Michigan, were temporarily laid aside to be shown to Mr. Fergus. They were found to be the original record of the "Speeches Delivered in General Council at Fort Wayne, in 1811, by the Chiefs of the Miami Indians, in Answer to one from William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indian Territory." And with them was a unique commentary upon the "History, Manners and Customs of the Northwestern Indians." Both documents are supposed to be in the handwriting of Captain William Wells, the Secretary of the Council. He was a Kentuckian, stolen in childhood by the Indians, reared and married among them, who had returned in manhood to his kindred, and fell at the Chicago massacre in 1812, gallantly fighting to protect his white friends against his adopted brethren. These papers, printed with a discourse upon the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley," prepared by William Henry Harrison, form one of the most interesting volumes of the whole series.

Materials for local history are sometimes found where one would be the least likely to search for them. In a little village in Penn-

sylvania not long since an old volume came to light, which proves to be the official record book of the Post of Kaskaskia, Illinois, during the British occupation of the Illinois Territory, from its surrender by the French, in 1763, to its capture by George Rogers Clarke in 1778. It is supposed to have been brought to the place of its discovery more than a hundred years ago by certain traders, whose descendants still reside in the village, and who were on the Illinois frontier at the time of the appearance of the Virginia troops. Extracts from this record with some account of its own history, may make a future volume in the "Fergus' Historical Series." Its editor is always on the alert to secure everything of value in the department which he has chosen. To him and such as he, praise is due from their contemporaries, and honor will be given by those who come after them.

E. G. M.

EMILY FAITHFUL'S NEW BOOK.

Miss Emily Faithfull's descriptions and criticisms of what she has seen in the United States on her tours through this country have been gathered together in a book entitled "Three Visits to America." Her opinions are, in the main, fair and candid and generally free from the narrow spirit of prejudice which too often disfigures the works of English travelers. Her impressions of Philadelphia life are not the least interesting portions of her book. "In spite of all changes," she says, "that city retains a very high position, and many of the innovations which are to be met with daily in cities like New York and Baltimore are not tolerated here. For instance, 'society ladies' do not attempt to paint their faces and improve their natural charms, after the fashion set by many of their sisters in other places. A leading doctor in Philadelphia told me that a Baltimore lady who was staying here lately attempted to walk down Chestnut street as she did at home, but found herself subjected to comments which were far from pleasant, and was obliged to abandon the rouge which she could indulge in freely elsewhere, as she was fortunately unwilling to place herself in a mistaken position. The Quaker leaven still works with good results, though many old customs have been laid aside with the slate-colored bonnets, cloaks and old-fashioned prejudices. A healthy spirit of activity and desire for mental culture prevails, and the Philadelphia ladies are first and foremost in all good works."

Of Walt Whitman, Miss Faithfull says: "Although I knew he was living near Philadelphia, I was scarcely prepared to find him the cherished guest in a Quaker family of the strictest total abstinence and anti-tobacco persuasion, or as the loved centre of a group of admiring girls just fresh from college; and yet that was the manner of my introduction to the strange poet who has shocked the susceptibilities of the English-speaking race by the freedom with which he has glorified the body and all that appertains to man's physical life. I shall, however, never forget the delightful hours spent in the society of this most eccentric genius. I fancy Walt Whitman must resemble Socrates, with his grand, massive head, his flowing white hair and shaggy beard, his open, Byronic collar adding to his weird, but venerable appearance. He certainly follows the ancient philosopher's lead by starting grave discussions, which are by no means treated from a surface point of view, and in which every one present is expected to take a fair share. His young disciples, on the occasion in question, were nothing loth to contribute their quota. Young America does not sit at the master's

feet and worship; it has definite opinions, which it deems as much deserving of hearing as other people's, and it gives them forth with the bold confidence born of youthful inexperience and immaturity. Many were the topics which arose that day during the prolonged dinner, and the able arguments *pro* and *con*, one of the most brilliant contributors being Dr. Buck, the head of the Canadian State Insane Asylum; the subjects ranged from ancient and modern religion, the morality of the old gods, to the battle now raging in the States respecting co-education."

Miss Faithfull was much pleased with the work of the Women's Silk Culture Association. "At first the association commenced without a properly constructed reel, but one has now been constructed of cast iron, which produces excellent results, running off four skeins of silk at one time—the process only needing careful attention, and being easily acquired. Every energy is employed to develop this industry by the planting of mulberry trees, and great attention has been given to the value of Osage orange leaves as food for silkworms, and as these trees abound in this country there is no necessity for deferring the raising of the silkworm on account of food. An interesting experiment was made lately in this direction. Mrs. Van Dusen presented the association with eighteen ounces of cocoons raised on Osage orange leaves, which were reeled into six and a half ounces of silk, and Rossmaster and Itschner, the well-known Philadelphia silk manufacturers, dyed it a beautiful crimson; and the ribbon made from this silk was pronounced most satisfactory. Young ladies are specially urged to learn the reeling, on the ground that it belongs to the fine arts; and certainly many in Philadelphia are thus able to support themselves, and I was told of one who had started for Florida in order to establish a school there, a relative having purchased land and planted trees while she was studying in this excellent institution in Chestnut street. The recent exhibition has given a great impetus to the work, the whole process of silk culture having been shown, from the egg, the tiny worm, the cocoon, to the reeling and weaving of the beautiful fabric.

Writing of actors and plays, Miss Faithfull ascribes John T. Raymond's failure in London to the fact that the English could not understand Yankee fun. Consequently, she says, Mr. Raymond did not find "*the millions in it*" he has in his own country. Mr. and Mrs. Florence were fortunately provided with a play full of broader and more general humor, and they obtained a wide and enthusiastic hearing. London playgoers gave no niggardly greeting to Mr. Jefferson, Laurence Barrett, or Edwin Booth, and as for the beautiful Mary Anderson, she has simply taken the whole of Britain by storm! Miss Anderson emphatically represents what the stage still wants in both countries, well-bred, educated, accomplished ladies, whose principles have been tested, and whose culture is the result of thought and experience.

Miss Faithfull concludes her book by saying:

"I leave other writers to make merry over 'Yankee smartness and Yankee accent,' and the numerous shortcomings which passing travelers can easily detect in every strange place they visit; they may regard America as a land given over to political corruption, bowie knives and shoddy, if they will. I must record the kindness which brought me into contact with all that was noblest and best, enabling me to recognize in many American institu-

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tions the embodiment of human progress and aspiration, and my heart and brain were alike refreshed by communion with cultured and refined men and women, who taught me to understand and appreciate the spirit which really animates this great country, justly described by one of her own gifted poets, as

"She that lifts up the manhood of the poor,
She of the open heart and open door,
With room about her knees for all mankind."

RECENT GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

The importation of German books not only shows no failing off, but even compares favorably with that of British publications. The last few weeks has brought over a large selection of scientific works, those of a philosophical character being in the lead.

"Kelt-Romanisches" is the title of a work by Rudolf Thurneysen, on the Keltic Etymologies in Diez's Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages. Messrs A. Asher & Co., of Berlin, have published a volume containing twenty-seven historical and philological essays, dedicated to the celebrated scholar, Ernst Curtius, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, September 2, 1884. H. Meusel is editing a "Lexicon Cæsarianum," the first fasciculus of which has appeared. Dr. Saalfeld has done a great service to students by publishing a dictionary of Greek and other foreign words in Latin. Wilhelm Victor's work on phonetics is a treatment of the subject from a physiological point of view.

Of scientific books there are a number, chiefly, however, connected with medical science. Electricity is represented by the elementary treatise of Anton Wassmuth. Of special interest to Philadelphia students will be a guide to the Vivisection of Dogs, compiled from original anatomical and experimental investigations by Drs. A. D. Onodi and F. Flesch. Dr. F. J. Wershoven is publishing an English-German Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms. The first part has just appeared. A valuable contribution to general pathology is Dr. G. V. Hoffmann's investigations on fungus growth in the human blood. Dr. Siegmund Gunther has published a text book of "Geophysics" and Physical Geography.

In theology we have a work entitled "The Diversity of Origin of the Jewish Race and its Influence on the Internal and External Development of Judaism," by Heinrich Mosler. There are also "Judaism and the Christian Prophecy in the Gospels," by Georg Schnedermann, and "The Beginnings of Catholic Christianity and Islam," by H. J. Bestman.

In Anthropology there is a study of the Matriarchal system among the ancient Arabs, by G. A. Wilken.

C. H. Bitter has written a work on Gluck and Wagner's influence on the Opera. Dr. Karl Werner gives an historical account of the Italian Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century. Emil Manerhof has added another to the studies of Faust. The last number of the Clarendon Press series of German classics is Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," with notes by Dr. C. A. Buckheim.

C. A.

REVIEWS.

MARJORIE HUNTINGDON. A Novel. By Harriett Pennawell Belt. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

An initial attempt at novel-writing should not be judged entirely on its bare merits, but rather as a promise and prophecy of future work by its author, and when that author is in the first bloom of youth additional elements come in to bias the judgment of the critic. That the novel should be written at all at that age becomes the subject of wonder; it is like the young lady's scientific

music, which Dr. Johnson ungallantly pronounced "so difficult that he wished it were impossible."

No one need pronounce upon "Marjorie Huntingdon" so harsh a judgment as that of the bearish Doctor. There is nothing in the book to shock the taste or startle the feelings of the reader. The over-exuberance and snap judgments generally characteristic of youth are in this case conspicuous by their absence, and the one thing to surprise in the book is its sober maturity of tone. The incidents are in no wise removed from the sphere of common life. Their serene and unexciting course is directed solely to the development of *Marjorie's* character and the explication of her love affairs. Her final choice of lovers, which is the real upshot of the story, if not quite what might have been expected as the best so superior a girl could do, has at least an excellent precedent: it is very nearly that of Constance Fenimore Woolson's "Anne," to which story Miss Belt's runs a no doubt unconscious but very striking parallel.

Marjorie's two lovers, the self-made, pompous but really worthy *Woodford* and the fascinating, *insouciant* but deceptive *Houghton*, bear a very strong likeness to *Dexter* and *Heathcote*, and the blonde serpentine slimness of *Houghton's* cousin *Edith* recalls the description of Miss Woolson's *Helen*. It is not necessary, however, to make any great point of this apparent plagiarism; such unwitting imitations are almost inevitable to young writers, in whom memory necessarily predominates over experience. A more serious defect is to be found in the inaccuracies of expression and misuse of words, which too frequently disfigure this work. They appear often to be due to overhaste, so "impossible" is the manner in which the words tumble pell-mell over each other. "He had gone a great deal socially;" "he had a circle of acquaintances sarcastic as to his real occupation;" "in the house no modern improvement had innovated." Such are specimens of the incredible carelessness which in a hundred instances disfigure a style not otherwise without merit. "Society excuses all lack in the student if he has brains," is a paradox recalling the celebrated "all the virtues" of the New York *Evening Post*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION OF AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

This supplement to what is undoubtedly the best etymological dictionary of the English language is intended as a fore-runner of a second edition, and is published for the convenience of those who have purchased the first edition. On the title page the author has inscribed Longfellow's verse:

"Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone."

To the truth of which these seventy-five pages give ample testimony. Much of the new matter is obtained from the work of Dr. Murray and the English Philological Society, to be used in the preparation of their dictionary. Thus the word *Admiral* is originally for *amiral*, which again is for the Arabic *amir* (*emir*)—*al*—*bahr*, and means the *Emir*, or commander of the sea. In early English we always find *sea* connected with the word, *al* in the word is therefore only the Arabic article. The derivation of *agog*, from Icelandic, is given up without its place being supplied by another. *Costermonger* is for *costard-monger*, a monger or vendor of apples. *Czar*, Mr. Skeat insists, is Latin, not Russian, and is from *cesar*, that is, *Cesar*. To this, however, Russian philologists do not agree.

Of much interest is the note on *gypsy*. The Gr. *Aiguptos* (Egypt) from which it

comes, Mr. Skeat conjectures to be merely the Greek form of the Phoenician I-KAFT—"the coast of Kaft." Kaft is the native name of Phoenicia and means "palm tree," of which Phoenicia is but the Greek translation. *Topsy-turvy* is still an unsolved word. *Trunk*, as applied to an elephant, is a mistake, being a corruption of the French word *trompe*. Yankee is from the verb to *yank* (also found in low German and Dutch), and, therefore, indicates quickness. Mr. Skeat is not yet prepared to give up his Arabic derivation of the word *elixir*, while the authority against him, Devic, is also on the wrong track. When the history of this word comes to be written it will no doubt prove *elixir* to have been one of the greatest of the ancient travelers.

THIRTY THOUSAND THOUGHTS: Being Extracts Covering a Comprehensive Circle of Religious and Allied Topics. Edited by the Rev. Canon H. D. M. Spence, Rev. Joseph S. Exell and Rev. Charles Neil. Vol. II. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1884.

This is the second volume of an authorized American edition of an English homiletical commonplace book. We candidly confess to a dislike for both its form and its name. Thoughts should be weighed, not counted. We are never satisfied with any scrap-book, not even one of our own making, and should greatly hesitate about recommending one to any of our friends. Yet to borrow and adapt Lincoln's expressive saying, for the man, especially the clergyman, who likes a book of that sort, this is about the kind of a book that he would like. It contains 3397 of the total 30,000 thoughts, duly assorted, labeled, catalogued and indexed, making a very attractive wholesale notion store. The selections are taken from a wide variety of sources—from Coleridge, Cardinal Newman, St. Francis de Sales, from John Stuart Mill, and Professor Bain, and a host of others of less note. The present volume contains three mental and moral sections, with two intervening Biblical sections, and the thoughts are all warranted to be correct, morally and religiously. Let the thoughtless clergyman hasten to supply himself.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Referring to the recently published letters of Bulwer to his wife, the *Book Buyer* remarks that they are among "the most disgusting, inane and silly ever written by that class of amateur snobs to which the writer belonged. Though there are printed here several hundred of these letters from Bulwer, we hear of none written by Lady Lytton, so that it must be taken for granted that Miss Devey suppressed them for an excellent reason. It was hardly possible that even the most love-sick suitor could go on through hundreds of pages transmitting to paper his violent passion without some awning token from his lady-love."

It is pointed out with a good deal of glee that the London *Saturday Review* published on August 30th a review of "The Crime of Henry Vane," and on October 4th published another review of the same book. The former was highly favorable: it said, among other eulogistic things, that "here is a book thoroughly well thought out, and thoroughly well written;" while the latter attacked it savagely, saying that it had "all the way through a kind of written-to-order feeling about it. Of such a thing as a definite idea there is not a vestige." To print extracts of this sort in parallel columns is a good joke for the publishers of the book (Scribner's Sons); but what is to be thought of a literary journal of so high pretensions as the *Saturday Review* thus exposing itself to ridicule?

Mr. E. W. Howe, the author of "The Story of a Country Town," has written a new story, entitled "The Mystery of the Locks."

Among important new books in the press of Messrs. Scribner is a new volume by Canon Rawlinson, entitled "Egypt and Babylon," from Scripture and profane sources. Also a work on the Scottish Highlands, by Prof. John Stuart Blackie; an important new work by Dr. Schliemann, describing his researches which led to his discovery of the prehistoric palace of the Kings of Tiryns, and an American edition of E. T. W. Hoffmann's "Weird Tales."

The Linnaean Society, of New York, has just published the second volume of its "transactions," which describes the "Vertebrates of the Adirondack Region," and "a new genus and species of the Sorecidae." The text is by Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam.

A little book on "The Science of Tennis" is announced by the Messrs. Blackwood. It is by Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, who has taken the trouble to collect the latest revised rules used by the best clubs.

The London *Publisher's Circular*, of October 15th, says: "We have been favored with a sight of an early copy of the illustrated edition of Mr. Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia,' which Messrs. Trubner & Co. are on the point of publishing. The illustrations are nearly fifty in number, the source of them being Buddhist sculptures which are found on ancient ruins in India. Eminent archaeologists have identified these memorials, some of which are from the Punjab, some from the dominions of the Nizam, and so forth, as illustrating scenes in the life of Gotama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism and the hero of Mr. Arnold's poem. These memorials are estimated to be from 2000 to 2400 years old, and photographs of them are now engraved. The size of the volume is small quarto, and the binding bevelled with gilt edges. The design on the side of the cover is nearly 2000 years old. To ensure perfect accuracy of reproduction, this design was photographed on brass. The tint of the cloth is (cinnamon or) the true Buddhist color. It should be added that the volume is unique, if only in this respect: that there is no line of design in it which does not proceed from the times of Buddha. Many of the illustrations will have an archaeological interest as giving to the public for the first time representations of remarkable ancient sculptures, whose likeness to the work of Greek chisels is not their least interesting feature."

The Macmillans are about to publish a new edition of Charles Kingsley's poems.

Bibliotheca Sacra, for October, contains an article on "The Unity and Genuineness of Deuteronomy," by Professor Bissell, and one on "The Vocabulary of the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," by Professor Potwin.

There have been issued under the authority of the International Health Exhibition two hand-books on athletics: I., by Rev. E. Warre, of Eton College, and II., by Hon. E. Lyttleton and Gerard F. Cobb.

Hodder & Stoughton (London) have published a translation of Dr. Johann Loserth's work on Wicif and Hus.

It is stated that Mr. E. P. Roe gets \$5000 for his story, "An Original Belle," which is to begin in *The Current*, of Chicago.

A wealthy firm in Dayton, O., will shortly begin the publication of a magazine, to be called *The Tuland Monthly*.

Roberts Brothers, Boston, have ready Philip Gilbert Hamerton's new volume on "Human Intercourse," which deals, in the humorously philosophic style familiar to readers of his "Intellectual Life," with a series of problems that encounter us every day in our relations with our fellow-men—

such as independence, companionship in marriage, family ties, fathers and sons, differences of rank and wealth, priests and women, letters and the like. The book is appropriately dedicated to the memory of Emerson.

"The Life and Letters of George Eliot," to be issued in London this month, edited by her husband, Mr. Cross, fill three large volumes.

The second volume of the Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* has been issued from the press of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers, of this city. It includes articles between *Cen* and *Flac*. The first volume was issued over a year ago by J. M. Stoddart. Arrangements have been made, we understand, with Charles Scribner's Sons, the American agents of the *Britannica's* Edinburgh publishers, to offer the Supplement to their subscribers in this country.

The library of the late Mr. James Maurice, of Maspeth, L. I., consisting of a fine selection of English literature, will be sold at auction by Bangs & Co., New York, early next month. The library of the late Alexander Farnum, of Providence, R. I., will be sold by George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, beginning November 19th.

Scribner & Welford have ready a new sporting novel by "Wanderer," profusely illustrated with colored plates; and also a new illustrated edition of Harrison Ainsworth's "The Tower of London."

Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a new and revised edition of Charles Kingsley's poems, in two volumes, uniform with the Eversley edition of the novels. The poems have been carefully rearranged by Mrs. Kingsley in chronological order, and a few new poems have been inserted. Mrs. Kingsley has also been at work upon a book of "Daily Thoughts," selected from her husband's writings.

The *Literary World* has these personal details: "Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor now of *The Century*, and the former time poet, is a slight man with a moustache, long hair, an intellectual face and 'marvelous eyes.' Julian Hawthorne is another man of marked personal appearance, about six feet tall, with a full dark-red beard. Mr. George P. Lathrop is living in New York in an up-town flat—'up' in two senses."

"Marger Deane" (Marie J. Pitman) whose "European Breezes" was one of the most successful books of foreign travel and observation, is about to put her later newspaper letters from Europe into a volume, which Messrs. Lee & Shepard will publish in season for the spring trade. Mrs. Pitman has a novel in view which she hopes to put in manuscript before the end of the year. She will remain in her Newport home most of the winter.

Macmillan & Co., intend to issue towards the end of November a double Christmas number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It will contain seventy-two illustrations, eight of them full-page plates, on plate paper. The frontispiece will be after a study of a child's head by Mr. Burne Jones, and among the contents will be "Gainsborough," by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, with illustrations; "The Squire of Vauxhall," by Mr. Austin Dobson, with illustrations by Hugh Thomson; "Christmas in the Kyber Pass," by Mr. Archibald Forbes; "Naworth Castle," by Canon Creighton, with illustrations by Mr. George Howard; and a short story by Mr. Henry James.

Professor Jowett has nearly finished his translation of "The Politics of Aristotle."

Justin McCarthy has prepared a volume of "Irish Lyrics" for publication in the *Parchment* series.

Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, is writing a history of Amer-

ican literature, on a philosophical and critical plan rather than an antiquarian or merely descriptive one. The first volume will not appear for several years. An article by Professor Richardson, entitled "The Perspective of American Literature," in *The Andover Review* for November, though written without reference to the forthcoming work, will outline some of its positions.

The chief place among the holiday books announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co. is given to "The Seven Ages of Man," from Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The illustrations, which are by Church, Harper, Hovenden, Gaul, Frost, Smedley and Shirlaw, have been engraved by Juengling, French and others. The same firm have in press "Episodes of My Second Life," by Antonio Gallenga (L. Mariotti). Some half century ago the author came to this country, and, through the influence of Edward Everett, met such literary celebrities as Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson and others. Many interesting reminiscences of those days are given in the first part of the work, while the latter portion relates his patriotic, diplomatic, literary and journalistic experiences in England and on the Continent.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce that they have ready an elegant edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," with illustrations by Maurice Leloir, reproduced from the original French edition.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Opitz to Lessing: A Study of Pseudo-Classicism in Literature. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Pp. 207. \$1.25. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

Dorcæs: The Daughter of Faustina. By Nathan C. Kouns. Pp. 255. \$1.25. Fords, Howard & Hubert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

On a Margin. [Novel. Anonymous]. Pp. 416. \$1.25. Fords, Howard & Hubert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

The Field of Honor: Being a Complete and Comprehensive History of Duelling in All Countries, etc. By Major Ben. C. Truman. Pp. 599. \$2.00. Fords, Howard & Hubert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

The Magazine of Art. Vol. VII. [Illustrated]. Pp. 528 and Appendices. \$5.00. Cassell & Co., London and New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

Pastoral Theology. By James M. Hippin, D. D., Professor in Yale College. Pp. 584. \$2.50. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

John Wycliffe, Patriot and Reformer: "The Morning Star of the Reformation." A Biography. By John Laird Wilson. Pp. 247. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

Fichte's Science of Knowledge. A Critical Exposition. By Charles Carroll Everett, D. D. Pp. 237. \$1.25. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

An Old Sailor's Yarns. Tales of Many Seas. By Capt. R. F. Coffin. Pp. 148. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

The Theatre: An Essay Upon the Non-Accordancy of Stage Plays With the Christian Profession. By Josiah W. Leeds. Pp. 85. Philadelphia: Published for the Author. 1884.

Mr. Arnold's Stories. Talks About the Reformation in Germany. By Mary C. Waller. Pp. 312. \$1.15. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Amusements and the Christian Life in the Primitive Church and in Our Day. By Rev. L. C. Vass. Pp. 91. \$0.50. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

ART.

FIFTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

Compared with its predecessors of the last two or three years, the exhibition which was opened at the Academy last week is very small.

Water colors, drawings in black and white, etchings, pen drawings and engravings are included, and yet the catalogue contains less than 350 numbers.

It is hard to account for this falling off on any other ground than the comparative indifference manifested by the public toward

the displays which have been made here in former years.

It certainly is not the Academy's fault; no institution of the kind was ever freer, I think, from any suspicion of unfairness or illiberality in dealing with the artists, or in placing their pictures. The jealousies and heartburnings that have attended the efforts of hanging committees, for instance, in other places have seldom, if ever, had any existence here, while the spirit in which the artists of the whole country, whether resident in America or in Europe has been treated, has become the standard by which similar enterprises in other cities have come to be tried.

Something is due, no doubt, to the fact that this has been an unusually good year for exhibitions, and a good many important works which would naturally have been shown here must have been attracted elsewhere by earlier or better offers. Still, there is no shirking the consciousness that it is only this same lack of public interest here which is responsible for the preference now accorded to other places. The exhibition is by no means lacking in interest, however, and in some respects, noticeably in works by graduates of the Academy itself, it is uncommonly strong.

There is first rate work from a good many of the men who do most honor to American art at home or abroad, but that by the young men and women—especially the women—of our own city, and who have been trained in our own school, is so good as to make perhaps the most distinct impression and to claim the first notice of anything that is shown.

It is well known that certain prizes are awarded at these exhibitions, and the effect of them seems to have been most salutary, judging by the amount of work submitted this year that may justly be regarded as belonging to the class for which the competition which is thus invited was intended. A pathetic interest attaches to these prizes in the present instance from the fact that the committees on which the task of awarding them devolved were composed entirely of blind men. This is evident not so much in the case of the pictures which have received the awards, which are very good indeed, as in that of those which have been overlooked. Nobody begrudges the prizes to those who have received them, I am sure, or feels anything but gratification at the recognition of talent and industry which is thus implied, and there is, fortunately, no question in either case about either the talent or the faithful study. But then a competition is a competition. Absolute merit is one thing, and merit of a high order recognize unhesitatingly in the work in question, but relative merit is quite another.

Miss Alice Barber's "Portrait of a Little Boy" (No. 9) is by all odds the strongest picture by a resident artist, whether lady or gentleman, in the exhibition, and is one of the very best things shown by anybody; how its very obvious merits can have failed to impress themselves upon the committee which awarded the Mary Smith prize to another picture is inexplicable on any other hypothesis than that of the absolute eyelessness of the whole body. This prize was awarded to Miss Lucy D. Hoime's "Petrona" (No. 108)—a study of a single figure showing admirable qualities certainly, especially a fine feeling for color, but hardly to be compared with Miss Barber's brilliant performance, which hangs facing it.

Another work which deserves especial mention and which reflects a good deal of credit on the school is Miss Cecilia Beaux' "Portrait" (No. 12). It is very simply and strongly painted, but is full of refinement and grace; the head is exquisitely poised and firmly modeled; the color is pure and sweet, the cool grays in the shadows being

noticeably pure, and your good colorist gives his flesh no rarer quality than this.

Miss Ellen W. Ahrens exhibits a very good portrait also (No. 1), which has been awarded the second Toppan prize, for students of the Academy, of one hundred dollars.

The first prize of two hundred dollars has been awarded this year to Mr. Charles H. Fromuth for his picture entitled "The Soldier's Widow" (No. 78).

Blanket Menders, a Memory of the Rue St. Jacques" (No. 135), is also a very good picture by a former pupil, Miss Margaret W. Lesley.

Mr. Colin C. Cooper's "Jetsam" (No. 36) has already been noticed in THE AMERICAN. It has very good qualities indeed, but the figure ought to be repainted.

Mr. James P. Kelly exhibits two excellent studies of picturesquely subjects, "The Zither Player" (No. 124) and "The Old Gardener" (No. 125); and Mr. David W. Jordan, "An Old Covenanter," (No. 121). Other work which deserves notice is shown by Miss Carrie H. Beck, Miss Mary A. Campbell, Miss Fannie P. Sinn, Miss E. F. Bonnell, and by Mr. Augustus S. Daggy.

In sculpture, too, there is good work by former pupils—Miss Katherine M. Cohen, Mr. G. Frank Stephens and Miss Elizabeth V. Wade, whose bust, "It is Finished" (No. 344) is very beautiful.

Among the works contributed by Americans residing in Europe, Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce easily takes the first place with his "La Prière" (No. 173), representing a young girl kneeling on the stone floor of an old French church.

The picture is painted in what is for Mr. Pearce a rather low key, and consists, as far as color is concerned, of little else than modifications of gray, but from the sweet, childish face to the bare feet, which are not covered by the tattered gown, the figure is instinct with tenderness and grace. Technically, the picture leaves little to be desired. The drawing is excellent, the modeling firm, the brush-work free and masterly. The different textures which occur in the composition are rendered with a discriminating fidelity that deserves much praise.

Mr. Theodore Wores' "The Chinese Actor Scene in the Chinese Theatre, San Francisco" (No. 238), is interesting as a study of character which is still strange to us, and which probably possesses for Americans few elements of permanent interest, but the picture is painted in a masterly way, and the subject is at least unhampered and unconventional. The strange impassiveness of both the actor and the musicians, so inconsistent with Western ideas of what constitutes dramatic interest, but eminently characteristic of the Orientals, has been admirably rendered.

Mr. Robert Wylie's "The Little Stranger. Brittany Interior" (No. 239) is better in color than most of Mr. Wylie's work which has been seen here, and possesses the same interest of the dramatic kind. The composition is a little confused, perhaps, and the lighting a little monotonous, but the drawing is very spirited, and the painting of the principal figures shows a good deal of power.

Another work containing much of the same kind of interest is Mr. T. H. Caliga's "A Flaw in the Title" (No. 25), which was at the Munich exhibition a year ago. It represents the interior of a lawyer's office and the lawyer himself in the act of explaining to a widow with two children some faulty technicality of will, or deed by which they are disinherited of their estate. I cannot help thinking that the white suit in which the lawyer is dressed is an unfortunate element in the scheme of color, which but for this distraction would have been admirable. The different characters are thoroughly well studied, and the story is told with a great

deal of power. Nothing could be better expressed than the older daughter's failure to comprehend anything of it all, except her own contempt for the law and its representatives, or the sturdy defiance of the little boy.

Few Philadelphians of the generation to which he belongs have done cleverer work than Mr. J. McClure Hamilton. His "Garden in Seville" (No. 89) shows much of the quality that has made his works admired among his fellow-artists, but it misses the effect which one somehow feels it ought to produce on the non-professional observer. The trouble is in the choice of subject. The mass and the variety of the near foliage is distracting. It is distracting in the picture in precisely the same sense that it would be in nature. The thing is very clever, and deserves more notice than it will ever receive, because it wants the one indispensable quality in a first-rate work of art—simplicity.

Mr. Maynard's portrait of the artist Millet in the guise of a war correspondent with the Russian Army (No. 153) is a good solid piece of painting, and Miss Ellen K. Baker's picture of a little girl with a violin (No. 7) is delightfully fresh and strong.

Another child picture which seems to me to possess very good qualities is Mr. Charles N. Flagg's "The Lesson" (No. 74). It is painted very broadly, but with a good deal of strength.

Mr. Tojetti's "Adam and Eve" (No. 220), is pretentious and uninteresting. There is nothing in the conception to warrant the taking up of so hackneyed a theme, and the execution, although unmistakably that of a well-trained workman, is dry and conventional. In fact, the picture occupies among the figure pieces very much such a place as will have to be accorded to Mr. Thomas Hill's enormous landscape, "Yosemite Valley" (No. 103). There was a time when this kind of work was immensely admired, but we have got a little beyond it now.

Mr. Frank L. Kirkpatrick's "In the Museum" (No. 128) is, I think, the best picture he has exhibited since "The Greek Rhyton in the Museum at Seville" was hung in the same room three years ago. It has the same peculiarities of color on which the striking effect in all his work depends, but the effect is more restrained and has more of refinement in it in the present instance than has been the case sometimes.

Mr. Eakins' "Professionals at Rehearsal" (No. 63) is admirably complete as a study of two commonplace figures, who are doing nothing in particular—the "rehearsal" is a farce, anybody can see that—which possesses very little pictorial interest, certainly, but is so exquisite as a piece of workmanship as to deserve great praise. The picture will do much to strengthen the estimation in which Mr. Eakins is already held as a master of the *technique* of his craft.

In portraiture proper the exhibition is not very strong. Miss Barber's and Mr. Maynard's work has been alluded to before. Mr. Uhle's "Portrait of a Lady" (No. 222) and Miss Emily Sartain's "Portrait" (No. 187) possess a good deal of merit, but as a rule the work in this department is rather more uninteresting than usual.

It would be strange if the landscapists should fail us. They certainly have not in the present case. Mr. Francis J. Murphy's "A Weedy Brook" (No. 166), Mr. Thomas B. Craig's "By the River" (No. 38), Mr. Bolton Jones' "Early Spring" (No. 119) and "October" (No. 120) are all very beautiful.

Good work is shown, too, by Mr. Charles H. Shearer, Mr. James B. Sword (No. 215), Miss Sarah Levis (No. 142), and by Mr. Charles Linford, and there is an extremely pretty picture by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, "The White Wall at Venice" (No. 169), while Mr. Stephen Parrish's "In Winter

Quarters" (No. 172), a view of the river bank at Trenton, N. J., is exceptionally happy in its faithful rendering of the very spirit of the place and hour. I think the most beautiful landscapes of all, however, are those of Mr. C. Harry Eaton (Nos. 64 and 65). The larger one, a view at Lakeview, is the most impressive, but the other has qualities quite as exquisite.

Of marine pictures, there are two very good ones by Frank F. English (Nos. 69 and 70), one by Harry Chase (No. 31), and from Mr. Alexander Harrison comes a splendid piece of sea painting, as fine as any of those which did so much to establish his reputation some years ago—pictures which placed him at once in the very front rank of marine painters.

Mr. W. P. W. Dana's "Seaside Harvest, Brittany" (No. 48), combines in an admirable manner many elements of interest. The action of the well-grouped horses and the stolidity of the patient donkey are well contrasted and relieved with good effect against the white foam of the stormy sea.

Other works, in which the interest is divided between the landscape and the groups for which it serves as a background, are Mr. Peter Moran's very beautiful "A Stormy Day" (No. 160) and Mr. Thomas Allen's "The Maplehurst Herd" (No. 3) which deserved better treatment than it has received at the hands of the Hanging Committee.

Among the water colors are several of great beauty, those of Mr. F. Childe Hassam, Mr. Edmund H. Garrett and Mr. William Graham especially. Good work is shown, too, by Mr. Robert Arthur, Mr. Sidney R. Burleigh, Mr. C. E. Cookman and Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, and there are some very nice etchings by Mr. Peter Moran, Mr. Joseph Pennell, Miss Margaret Lesley and Mr. F. De Bourg Richards. L. W. M.

NOTES.

A sign of healthy progress in art matters in Philadelphia has been the opening recently of the American Art Parlors of Messrs. Craig & Watt, at 1525 Chestnut street. Such a place, devoted exclusively to the interests of American art, and combining the advantages of a good location with attractive surroundings, has long been needed here, and all lovers of art will hope that its establishment by this enterprising firm will meet with abundant success. The firm will deal in American work only, and first-rate pictures by several of our best painters are on their walls as they begin business. Mr. Craig is well known to Philadelphians, having had charge of the sales at the exhibitions of the Society of Artists for several years. He can therefore be relied on as a thoroughly good judge of pictures, who brings to his business no enthusiasm only, but the faith which comes by experience. The collection with which the walls are hung at present contains brilliant work by Thulstrup, Insley, Ferris, Craig, Sword, Jennes, Ramsey, Wright and many more.

The opening of the sixth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists has been postponed from the 17th to the 25th of this month. The entries indicate that an exceptionally good exhibition is to be expected. It will include works by Charles Sprague Pearce, Miss Sarah Dodson, Charles Harry Eaton, Frederic Juengling, W. Gedney Bunce, Harry Chase, Bruce Crane, Frederic Freer, Hamilton Hamilton, George H. Smillie, Virgilio Tojetti, Walter Satterlee, J. W. Brenneman, Alice Barber, Lucy D. Hilme, Albert Insley, Louise McLaughlin, Emily Sartain, James B. Sword, Margaret W. Lesley, Fred James, Miss Sarah Levis, Milne Ramsey, Henry Thouron, Carl Weber, Frank Moss, Elizabeth Macdonell, F. F. De Crano, F. De Bourg Richards, J. R. Stites, Howard, F. Stratton, Charles

H. Spooner, George Wright, G. Frank Stephens and many others.

Mr. George C. Lambdin has put on exhibition at Earle's Gallery a collection of his works, which ought to attract a good deal of notice from art lovers. A number of works by one hand brought together in this way make a stronger impression than is possible when the same pictures are dispersed in several exhibitions, and this well-known artist has done wisely in giving utterance to his display of the year's work by this means. These are the work of a man who not only knows how to paint, but who entertains very distinct views concerning art and its mission. As a protest against the undue estimation in which mere realism is too often held, and as proofs that refinement and delicacy are not inconsistent with strength, these pictures deserve attention and merit much praise.

The Germania concerts given at the Academy of the Fine Arts in connection with the annual exhibitions open this season with every promise of success. The orchestra is, in some respects, stronger than heretofore, and the programmes so far indicate that Conductor Schmitz has gained confidence in the improving taste of the attending public. As a means of education and extending acquaintance with the works of the great masters, these rehearsals are of the highest value, and the service rendered to this community by the Germania Orchestra, in keeping them up to an elevated standard at the cost of much unremunerated labor, should be more fully understood and appreciated.

MAGAZINE FREE TRADE VIEWS. A LETTER TO "THE CENTURY" ON THE SUBJECT.

[The expression of Free Trade views, derived from the English school of economists, is a common thing in some American magazines, even in cases where the expression is by no means apposite or needful. Mr. Cyrus Elder, of Johnstown, Pa., one of the most capable and fully informed of writers in behalf of the American system of political economy, has just had occasion to remark this tendency in *The Century*, and has written the following interesting letter to the editor of that magazine. Its purpose was, of course, to reach the public before the election, but its interest since that event is by no means lost.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN.]

To the Editor of "The Century" Magazine:

SIR: You must have many readers who have made a study of political economy, or who, at least, have so much knowledge of this alleged science as to know that the American school, of which the late Henry C. Carey was the most eminent teacher, deserves respectful consideration. I think that such readers cannot be pleased with the tone of your comment upon "Topics of the Time," and will not wish to have the "Open Letters" of your correspondents pass unchallenged. In your editorial in the October number of your magazine you make the assertion that "our tariff legislation has been largely controlled by a few powerful interests for their special benefit, to the detriment or neglect of others, or of the people at large," and you regard this as "a perversion of the powers and resources of government for the benefit of special interests."

I think it would be well for you to sustain this general indictment of the tariff laws by some evidence, if you can find it, and I feel assured that it cannot be found. Will you kindly point out any customs duty in the entire schedule that is protective in its character, which has been enacted through the influence of a powerful interest for its own especial benefit? You are aware that the

rival creeds of Protection and Free Trade have, from time to time, caused men to divide politically ever since George Washington signed the first tariff bill, that they are a marked, if not the principal, difference between the schools of American and English political economy, that legislation on the subject has fluctuated in accordance with the dominance of one or the other of the great political parties, and you might have accounted for the most extreme protectionist legislation in a fairer and simpler way than by attributing it to a corrupt origin.

My purpose, however, is to comment upon the contents of the last number of your magazine, issued on the eve of a Presidential election, and quite likely to have some influence upon it, even if there is no such purpose. In editorially discussing "False Issues" you say that "party principles, at least as expressed in national platforms, seem to be verging well nigh into identity."

This is a statement which should not be made by the editor of a leading political magazine without some evidence to support it. It is constantly made by Democratic newspapers, and they attempt to prove it by printing side by side the tariff resolutions of the late national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties. This is about the best evidence that could be produced, as one of these resolutions was plainly modeled upon the other; yet it was the outcome of a long struggle between rival elements in the committee which reported it, in which struggle it is no secret that the moderate Protectionists were beaten and the Free Traders were victorious.

In truth, the resemblance between these resolutions is in form only; in substance they are radically different. The Democratic platform is variously interpreted by those who framed it; it is a jumble of words artfully contrived for the purpose of deceiving the people, and there is intrinsic evidence that its authors had not intelligence enough to frame a plausible disguise which would enable them to masquerade as Protectionists.

No Protectionist, and, indeed, no reputable political economist of any school uses such a phrase as "Custom House taxes," found in the Democratic platform. This is merely the unscientific and abusive language of the illiterate or partisan Free Trader. A particular duty may or may not be a tax; even "a duty for revenue only," such as was the duty on coffee, may not be a tax, and a Protective duty is not often even partially and is never wholly a tax. The incidence of a duty is to be determined only by the most careful consideration of all the facts in each particular case, and it is a study which the framers of the Democratic platform might pursue with profit.

It is not necessary to pick out detached and contradictory sentences of their platform to ascertain what is professed by the Democratic party, for they give us clearly the principles in accordance with which their reform tariff will be constructed, and while we cannot get the measure of Protection which they will reluctantly concede, we may approximately determine the industries which will be the object of their stinted benevolence. I quote the platform as follows: "Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions and interest and principal of the public debt can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom House taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity."

There will be little difference of opinion with respect to what are articles of luxury and what are articles of necessity, and any one may take the census figures and begin to frame a schedule of protected and unpro-

tected industries and workingmen under a Democratic tariff as follows:

UNPROTECTED.

| Industries. | Number of Operatives |
|---|----------------------|
| Cotton mills..... | 169,771 |
| Woollen mills..... | 88,460 |
| Ore and coal mines..... | 234,228 |
| Iron and steel and machinists..... | 215,669 |
| Clothing (tailors and tailoresses)..... | 133,756 |
| Boot and shoe factories..... | 194,079 |
| | 1,035,513 |

PROTECTED.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Artificial flowers..... | 3,399 |
| Corsets..... | 4,660 |
| Gimp and tassels..... | 2,335 |
| Laces..... | 1,708 |
| Gloves..... | 4,511 |
| Leather pocketbooks..... | 1,396 |

18,010

I have purposely selected the above round dozen of industries to show a striking contrast, but, if the schedule should be completed, the relative proportions would be but little changed. I need not carry the comparison further, and at this point it shows one protected to fifty-seven unprotected workingmen. It is easy to see how little Protection there would be in a tariff constructed on these lines, and the discrimination is wholly in the interest of British trade. Observe that it is not a question of the comparative rates of duty, but of their "bearing," and according to this principle the existing duty on ready-made clothing, whether high or low, as compared with the duty on artificial flowers, must be reduced, as "its bearing" is so heavy as to practically prohibit the article on which it is laid. Will a reduction of duty give more work and better wages to the thousands of poor American needle women to be brought into competition with their more wretched sisters in England, and will the latter be benefited by it?

The tone of your editorial columns invites correspondence of like character. E. B., of Johnsburg, Michigan, whose letter, headed "A rallying point for a new political party," you publish in the same November number of your magazine, is a good representative "tariff reformer." He has the unconscious egotism, expresses himself with the unconscious insolence and displays the dense ignorance which characterizes the youthful members of the English party in American politics. I quote a sentence from his letters as follows: "The most odious feature of the existing tariff is, of course, the enforced tribute to monopolies which results from prohibitory duties, and the next worst feature is the excessive taxation, which produces an enormous annual surplus." I doubt if you would publish the communication of a tyro in any other science containing as crude and blinding a statement as this, but in political economy any stupidity of a tariff reformer may be accepted.

To speak of the "excessive taxation" of the existing tariff is not only an error in fact, but a barbarism in language, and the "enormous annual revenue" caused by the tariff has no existence. The revenue from customs is not equal to the ordinary expenses of the government, the Treasury statements for the year ending June 30, 1883, being as follows:

Revenue from customs..... \$214,706,496.93
Ordinary expenses..... 265,408,137.54

It would be useless to ask the author of this communication to point out a single monopoly which derives enforced tribute from the tariff. Such a thing does not exist. There is no monopoly of any form of manufacturing industry in this country, except such as is secured to any inventor under the patent laws of the United States, and this constitutional and legal monopoly would not be impaired by a repeal of the tariff duties, as the Courts would enjoin the unlicensed sale or use of any patented article imported into the United States.

Your correspondent uses the socialistic slang of the trade agitator and political demagogue, to whom anybody is a monopolist who is an employer of labor. It is the sort of ugly abuse which arouses the passions of the ignorant and vicious, and which will yet lead to the most serious disturbances of social order, unless I am greatly mistaken. I do not know if you could check or correct it, but you should have sufficient good sense not to encourage it.

As this topic may lose its present interest before the next issue of *The Century*, you will pardon me for making public this letter.

Yours truly,
CYRUS ELDER.

COMMUNICATION.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF CONGRESS OVER CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I venture, though not of the legal fraternity either by education or profession, to ask if the writer of the suggestive editorial note on page 31 of your issue for October 25th, bearing on the power of Congress under the clause of the Constitution relative to laws "impairing the obligation of contracts," had considered the judicial views that have been taken of the clause in question.

Your position is broad: The Constitution "forbids the States to pass a bankrupt law." Can it have escaped your notice that this point was argued in the leading case of *Sturges vs. Crowninshield*, 1819, and that the Court, Chief Justice Marshall presiding, held that "until the power to pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies be exercised by Congress, the States are not forbidden to pass a bankrupt law?" And Judge Cooley, *Constitutional Limitations*, page 360, evidently considers this principle established, that in the absence of uniform regulations imposed by Congress, the several States "have power to legislate on this subject," subject to the paramount authority of Congress when exercised.

The other position taken that since marriage involves a civil contract, its dissolution by divorce should come within the same inhibition,—with the added remark, the general government also is without power to "pass any such law," may admit of more doubt. I am not aware that the national courts have passed upon the point thus raised. But you can scarcely have failed to notice that this point received attention in the great Dartmouth College case, in which the whole subject of contracts was so exhaustively considered, and that Marshall remarked that this clause "never has been understood to restrict the general right of the legislature (i. e., of a State) to legislate on the subject of divorce." Am I in error in supposing this to be still the prevailing view? So, at least, Cooley, held in '78, referring to various authorities.

I send this note in the spirit of inquiry rather than criticism. The position taken in your editorial note is bold, and challenges attention from those in any way engaged in constitutional studies. If there is any judicial decision contravening the authorities I have referred to, it would be interesting to know it. Otherwise, I am afraid your ingenuous speculator is "out of court."

N. M. WHEELER.

Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., Nov. 4.

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INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

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Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45,

5.40, 6.45 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,

11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 1.15 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.20 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M., 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.20 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.50 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

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10.30 A. M., 2.00, 2.30, 2.50, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

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